

*Acacia verek.* (Mimosaceae.) 38524. Seed of the gum arabic acacia from Khartoum, Sudan. Presented by Mr. S. A. Wood, Assistant Director of Forests, Department of Agriculture and Forests. "This tree produces the true gum arabic of commerce. It thrives best in a dry climate with a maximum rainfall of 21 inches and a dry period of no rain for several months. Any soil will suit it. The tree as it grows out here is fit for tapping in the fifth year after sowing." (Wood.)

*Acradelpha* sp. (Sapotaceae.) 38478-481, 38566. Seeds of the injerto from Coban and Guatemala City, Guatemala. Collected by Mr. O. F. Cook, of this Bureau. "Another 'find' not properly appreciated before is the green sapote, injerto or raxtul as the Indians call it. This was described recently by Pittier as *Calocarpum viride* but the generic name is a homonym and I have proposed *Achradelpha* to replace it. This new species is a much finer tree than the true sapote and apparently much better adapted to a cool climate. The foliage is much heavier than that of the sapote and of a deeper green color, in form and general appearance not very unlike that of the loquat, but the trees grow to a large size and are very handsome. They take the place of the sapote altogether at the higher altitudes around Coban, although both trees are found in the Senshu and Cajabon districts. The failure of the sapote to thrive in Florida need not exclude the green sapote, and a trial planting will be in order. The seeds are like those of the true sapote, but smaller and in some varieties much shorter. The fruits of this green sapote run through the same series of varietal forms as those of the sapodilla. The quality of the flesh is distinctly superior to that of the true sapote, and much more likely to please the American palate. Anybody who likes papaya or Japanese persimmons might be expected to think favorably of the green sapote, for it comes distinctly into the same class of sweetish, smooth, tender, pulpy fruits. There is no astringency or unpleasant aftertaste whatever, so that none of the curing difficulties of the persimmons would be encountered. On the outside the fruits are a pleasing yellowish-green color. more or less russeted at either end. The flesh inside is yellow, but with a reddish or brownish tinge, not as yellow as some of the Japanese persimmons, nor as dark as others." (Cook.)

*Amygdalus persica.* (Amygdalaceae.) 38469-470. Seeds of peaches from Feitcheng, Shantung, China. The famous Fei peach and a large variety of flat peach said to be of light-red color, and very juicy and sweet. Chinese name 'Ta hong pien tao,' meaning 'large red flat peach.' (Meyer's introduction.)